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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Morphinae, *Dynastor macrosiris strix* (Bates, 1864): A new report for Costa Rican butterflies

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ABSTRACT: This is the first reported Costa Rican record of *Dynastor macrosiris strix* (Bates, 1864), extending the known distribution (Chiapas, Mexico, and Guatemala) southeast to the Costa Rica Caribbean Lowland, expanding the subspecies range about 900 km from previously known localities.

The genus *Dynastor* Doubleday, [1849] contains three species (Casagrande 2004; Garzón and Penz 2009) and DeVries (1987) reported only one to occur in Costa Rica, represented by the subspecies *D. darius stygianus* Butler, 1872. The geographical distribution of the three species of *Dynastor* spans South and Central America to Mexico (Garzón and Penz 2009). Species of *Dynastor* are the only members of Brassolini known to use bromeliads (Bromeliaceae) as larval host plants (Garzón and Penz 2009; Penz *et al.* 1999), and Beccaloni *et al.* (2008) also reported *Musa* (Musaceae) as larval host plant for the genus. Garzón and Penz (2009) studied the phylogenetic relationships among the species of *Dynastor* and *Brassolis*, and provide diagnoses for all species included in these genera.

Casagrande (2004) listed four subspecies for the species *D. macrosiris* (Westwood, 1851): nominal *macrosiris* (Westwood, 1851) (type locality: French Guiana), *hannibal* Oberthür, 1881 (Colombia), *pharnaces* Stichel, 1908 (Bolivia), and *strix* (Bates, 1864) (Guatemala).

In this paper I report the first Costa Rican record of *D. macrosiris strix* (male, forewing length: 46.56 mm; Figure 1), extending the distribution from Chiapas, Mexico (Warren *et al.* 2006; Garzón and Penz 2009) southeast to the Costa Rica Caribbean Lowland. The individual was collected manually from the ground, probably after eclosion, on April 22 of 2009 in an open area contiguous to forest edge. The specimen is housed in the INBio Lepidoptera collection (INBio barcode number: INB0004225754) and was determined according to D'Abrera (1987) and Garzón and Penz (2009). The exact location of the site is 9°55'36" N, 83°11'27" W at 429 m elevation in the Cantón de Limón, Limón Province, in the upper Victoria River basin (Figure 2). Based on the Holdridge's Life Zone classification system and according to Tosi (1969) the study area is a Tropical wet forest (bmh-T).

DeVries (1987) observation that *D. darius* adults do not visit rotting fruits is also valid for *D. macrosiris strix*. This butterfly was never collected in 20 fruit-baited traps located near the study site (Figure 2), in which fruit-feeding butterfly sampling has been carried out during the first seven days of every month from January to December 2009. Additional specimens of *D. macrosiris strix* might be obtained by checking terrestrial and epiphytic bromeliads for larva and collecting with entomological nets at dusk or dawn near bromeliads.

FIGURE 1. Male *Dynastor macrosiris strix* (forewing length: 46,56 mm, INBio barcode number: INB0004225754). A: dorsal; B: ventral.

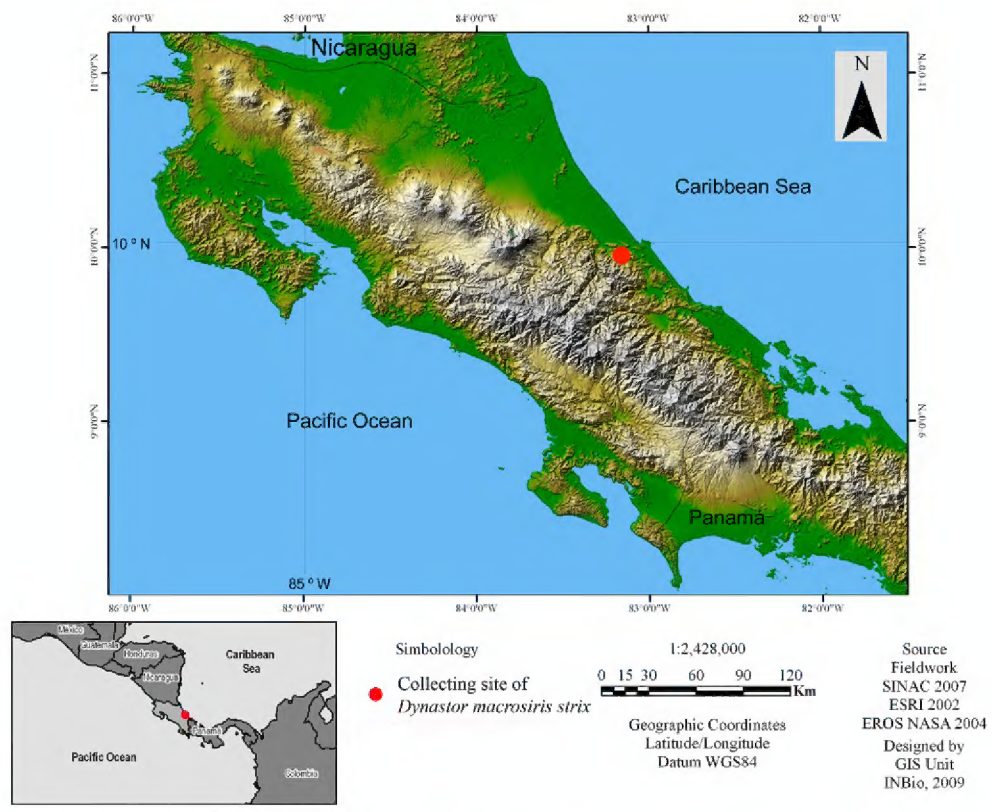

FIGURE 2. Study site showing collecting point (red circle) in Veragua Rainforest Research and Adventure Park, Río Blanco, Limón, Costa Rica.

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